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A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *LEMBA* FROM GUIZHOU, CHINA (ORTHOPTERA, ACRIDOIDEA, CATANTOPIDAE, CARYANDINAE)

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Abstract A new species of the genus *Lemba* Huang, 1983, namely *L. guizhouensis* sp. nov. from Guizhou is described in this paper. The type specimen is deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

Key words Orthoptera , Catantopidae, *Lemba*, new species, Guizhou.

The genus *Lemba* Huang, 1983 belongs to subfamily Caryandinae, family Catantopidae, superfamily Acridoidea (Li *et al.*, 2006; Yin, Shi and Yin, 1996), including 8 species (Chang, 1939; Huang, 1983; Yin and Liu, 1987; Niu and Zheng, 1992; Ma and Zheng, 1994; Ma, Guo and Li, 1994; Li, 1994; Ingrisch, Willemse and Shishodia, 2004). The type species is *Lemba daguanensis* Huang, 1983. They are mainly distributed in Sichuan, Chongqing and Yunnan of China, only one specie is distributed Meghalaya of India.

During identifying the grasshopper specimens collected from Guizhou, China in Aug. 2010, a new species of the genus *Lemba* Huang, 1983, i. e. *L. guizhouensis* sp. nov. was recognized and it is described below. The type specimen is deposited in the Museum of Hebei University.

***Lemba guizhouensis* sp. nov.** (Figs 1 - 5)

Holotype ♂, Guizhou, Shuiyang Kuankuoshui (28°17′N, 107°11′E; alt. 800 m), 11 Aug. 2010, collected by ZHI Yong-Chao.

Male. Body medium in size. Face oblique. Frontal ridge distinct, slightly sulcated throughout. Head large, shorter than pronotum. Antennae long, 22-segmented, surpassing the hind margin of pronotum, length of the middle part segment 3. 0 times as its width. Vertex short and broader than long. Eye larger, oval, vertical diameter 1. 4 times as long as horizontal diameter and 2. 8 times as long as subocular suture. Pronotum cylindrical, posterior margin with shallow notch in the middle, median carina low, cut by three transverse sulci; prozona about 1. 7 times as long as metazona; lateral carinae absent. Prosternal process flat-conical, not curved. Interspace of mesosternal lateral lobes narrow, the length about 3 times minimum width. Tegmina oval, situated laterally, apex reaching the middle of second abdominal segment. Hind femur symmetry, lower genicular lobe pointed at apex, median carina of hind femur on the upper side smooth, its apex with a small spine. Hind tibia with 10 spines on the inner and 8 spines on outer side, outer apical spine absent. Arolium between the claws of tarsus large, its apex reaching the end of claws. Tympanum organ developed. Cercu long conical, surpassing the end of epiproct. Epiproct longer than maximum width, with longitudinal groove on the basal part. Furculae present, small. Subgenital plate long, the length of the part surpassing epiproct shorter than epiproct.

Coloration. Body yellowish-brown. Postocular band dark brown, extending backward to pronotum and abdomen. Outer side of hind femur with a dark stripe. Hind tibia and tarsus dark blue. Furculae brown.

Measurement. Length of body 27. 6 mm; length of pronotum 6. 1 mm; length of tegmen 5. 8 mm; length of hind femur 15. 1 mm.

Female. Unknown.

Diagnosis. The new species is similar *L. bituberculata* Yin *et* Liu, 1987. The major differences are listed in Table 1.

The new species is also similar to *L. yunnana* Ma *et* Zheng, 1994. The major differences are listed in Table 2.

Etymology. The specific epithet is named form Guizhou, the type locality.

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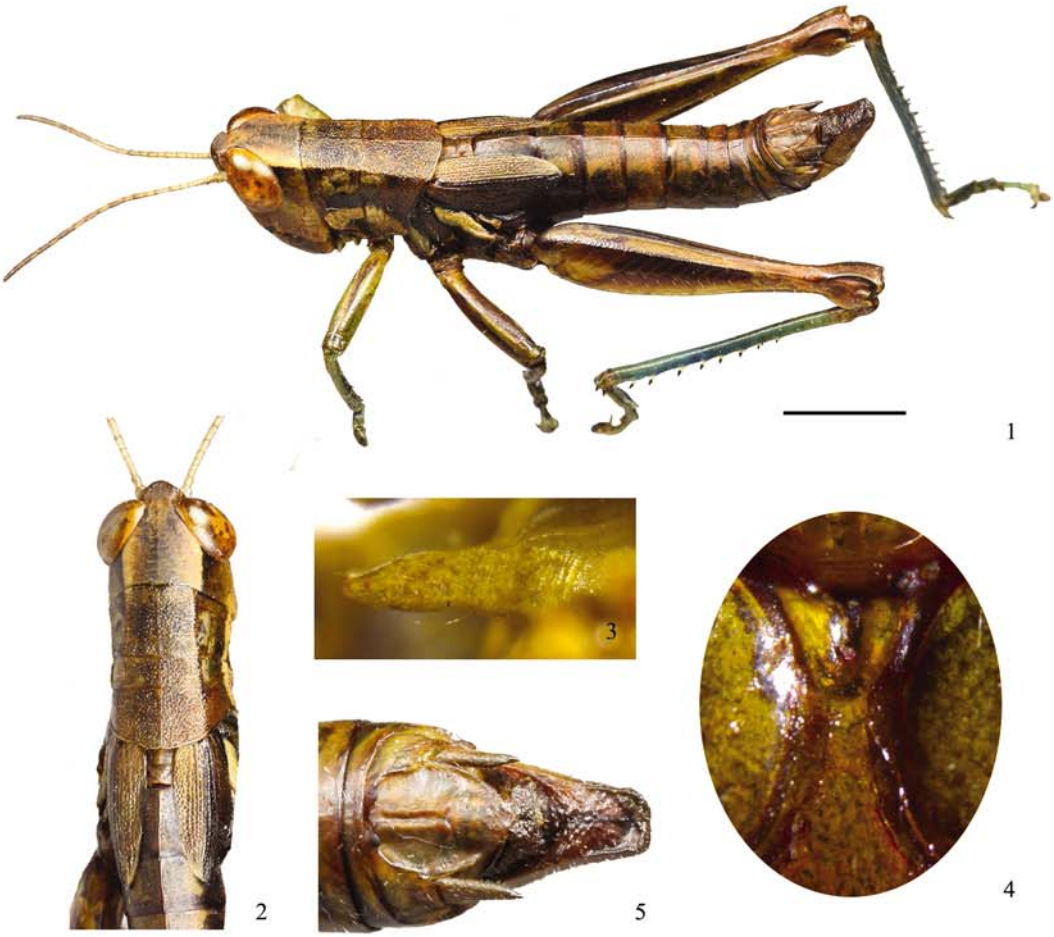

Figs 1 – 5. *Lemba guizhouensis* sp. nov., ♂. 1. Body in lateral view. 2. Head and pronotum, dorsal view. 3. Prosternal process, lateral view. 4. Interspace of mesosternum. 5. Epiproct and subgenital plate, dorsal view. Scale bar = 5 mm.

Table 1. Comparison of *Lemba guizhouensis* sp. nov. and *L. bituberculata* Yin *et* Liu, 1987.

Characters	*Lemba guizhouensis* sp. nov.	*L. bituberculata* Yin *et* Liu, 1987
Prosternal process	Fat-conical, not curved	Conical, curved backward
Prozona: metazoa of pronotum	1.7 times in length	1.5 times in length
Tegmen	Sorter, apex reaching the middle of the second abdominal segment	Longer, apex reaching the hind margin of the second abdominal segment
Epiproct	Length larger than maximum width	Length equal to maximum width
The length of the part of subgenital plate surpassing epiproct	Sorter than epiproct	Longer than epiproct
Furculae	Bown	Back

Table 2. Comparison of *Lemba guizhouensis* sp. nov. and *L. yunnana* Ma *et* Zheng, 1994.

Characters	*Lemba guizhouensis* sp. nov.	*L. yunnana* Ma *et* Zheng, 1994
Prsternal process	Not curved	Slightly curved backward
Interspace of mesosternum	About 3 times minimum width	About 5.5 times minimum width
Cercus	Surpassing the end of epiproct	Not reaching the apex of epiproct
The apex of epiproct	Sharper	Rounder
Apical margin of subgenital plate	Straight	Concaved

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中国贵州舟形蝗属一新种（直翅目，蝗总科，斑腿蝗科，卵翅蝗亚科）

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摘 要 记述了采自贵州的舟形蝗属1新种，模式标本保存于河北大学博物馆。

贵州舟形蝗，新种 *Lemba guizhouensis* sp. nov.（图1～4）

新种同叉尾舟形蝗 *Lemba bituberculata* Yin *et* Liu, 1987 近似，区别特征为：前胸腹板突扁锥形，不向后弯曲；前胸背板沟前区长为沟后区长的1.7倍；前翅较短，仅达腹部第2节中部；肛上板长大于宽；下生殖板较短，其超出肛上板部分的长度短于肛上板；尾片褐色。新种也同云南舟形蝗 *Lemba yunnana* Ma *et* Zheng, 1994 近似，区别特征为：前胸腹板突扁锥形，不向后弯曲；中胸腹板侧叶中隔长约为最狭处的3倍；尾须长度超过肛上板的后缘；肛上板顶端较尖；下生殖板顶端平。

正模 ♂，贵州绥阳宽阔水（28°17′N, 107°11′E；海拔800 m），2010-08-11，智永超采。

词源：新种种名源自模式标本采集地地名。

关键词 直翅目，斑腿蝗科，舟形蝗属，新种，贵州.

中图分类号 Q969.265.1